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surrender, and he had run her through with his bayonet. To a crowd of listeners he held up the bonnet on his hand and coolly explained that some spots on it were "brains and blood" of the negro woman he had killed. And this bonnet defiled with the brains and blood put there by his own murderous hand was to decorate the brow of his betrothed!

Mr. Pease of Darlington, England, who built the first railroad in the world, a road only ten miles long, is also said to have been the first president of the first peace society that ever existed. Railroads and peace societies do not at first sight seem to have any special connection, but railroads have in their way powerfully contributed to the peace of the world. They have brought communities of men into intimate and incessant relations one to another, and in this way have made them know one another better. Better acquaintance removes prejudices and misunderstandings and prepares the way for more friendly feeling and greater confidence. The prosperity of the railroad as a business enterprise requires that the commercial and industrial regions which it binds together should live in peace and trust. In this way these great highways of traffic have done much to help forward the cause of human brotherhood, by making men more patient one with another, less suspicious and more mutually dependent. It would not be far from the truth to say that the peace movement and the railway system have developed with about equal rapidity.

The debate on the German army bill has been continued in the Reichstag. Chancellor von Caprivi made a strong plea for the bill, claiming that in case of war Germany would have to take the offensive, and must therefore have more soldiers. Dr. Lieber, the leader of the liberal clericals, made a strong speech against the bill on the 19th of January. Even with the increase proposed by the bill, he said, Germany could not carry on a war on two fronts unless supported by the Triple Alliance. So supported, she was sufficiently strong without the proposed increase. It seems more and more probable that the bill will pass, as in the present state of things in Europe the military finally lays everything under tribute and crushes all opposition.

The Chinese Exclusion Law has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Nelson, of the United States District Court in Minnesota, because it violates the fundamental right of trial by jury. Wong Chin Foo, an educated Chinaman, who is president of the Chinese Equal Rights League of New York, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on January 26th and made a strong plea for the bill of Representative Andrew of Massachusetts, repealing the exclusion act of last May,

except the first section. The law will certainly get killed somewhere, in spite of the efforts of the western Representatives, who are determined that John shall go. He has the same right to be here as any one from any other foreign country, provided he is upright and obeys our laws, and any legislative act to the contrary is un-American and disgraceful.

The convention between France and Russia, if as reported, provides that, in case of war, each nation shall put into the field within six weeks an army of 600,000 men, and ultimately double that number, and that neither shall conclude a peace without the consent of the other. The two nations together have at least 8,000,000 of trained men.

The Italian minister to Brazil has been instructed to demand satisfaction for the outrages committed last summer upon Italian sailors and residents at Santos during a riot. The Brazilian government has been asked several times by the Italian minister to make compensation for the injuries then inflicted. The Italian government has finally instructed Mr. Lugini to say that if satisfaction is not promptly given Italy will proceed to enforce her claims. "Rumors of war" are not scarce in these days, but peaceful measures generally win in the long run. A finer sense of justice and international respect would put an end to the rumors also.

PERSONAL MENTION.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The death of ex-President Hayes on the 17th of January has called out in the press the exciting events connected with his election to the Presidency in 1876, and of his presidential term which followed. These events had of late passed out of public view, though not out of memory, for no one who lived at that time and had personal knowledge of the excitement which prevailed, amounting in places to an almost uncontrollable frenzy, of the vituperation and charges of corruption made on all sides of the insinuations of treason and betrayal made against Mr. Hayes by leading men in his own party, can ever forget these events. About the coolest man then living was Mr. Hayes himself. No President since Lincoln has had to pass through any such trying ordeal as that which fell to his lot.

When the Special Commission appointed to settle the question of election between him and Mr. Tilden had decided in his favor, he quietly took his seat, though his political opponents were loud in their declarations that he was not elected, and that only a selfish and corrupt man

could have accepted the Presidency under such circumstances. It is now generally recognized that to have declined to accept the office would have been cowardly and unpatriotic in him, and would have left the country in a state of chaos.

When it became known that he had adopted and meant to put into execution his famous pacific Southern policy, profound dissatisfaction, and even downright hatred arose toward him from many of his party friends. The first note of this policy was sounded when he appointed his Cabinet, in which he placed some men, in every way worthy of the place, but whom a strictly partisan President would never have thought of naming. He had discovered, as a considerable number of other thoughtful Republicans had discovered, that if North and South were to be again brought into harmony, active pacific measures must be taken to bring it about. He believed in the power of kindness and generosity, and when his duty became clear to him, he went forward without faltering to do it. It required no little courage to withdraw the United States troops from the South, when to do so was openly charged to be betrayal of the negro and treason to the cause for which the war had been fought.

There are those who think that Mr. Hayes was not a great man, intellectually that is, but the conception of such a policy at such a time is certainly remarkable, judged intellectually. A weak man would have had no such thought. Intellectual power is to be judged rather by what it discovers that is useful and practicable, than by the noise and commotion which it makes and the unrealizable schemes which it invents. The better part of greatness is not intellectual at all. It lies in correct conceptions of duty, and in an unwavering determination to fulfil one's moral obligations.

Mr. Hayes' honesty, integrity and simple loyalty to duty were of the highest order, as is proved by their steadfastness in the midst of the severe trials through which they passed. It was interesting to notice at the close of his term of office, that his policy was quietly accepted by his party as the right one and no attempt was made to reverse it. It was in harmony with the action of Grant at Appomattox where Lee surrendered to him, and with the merciful decision of the Government afterwards in deciding not to hang or shoot some of the foremost leaders of the rebellion. The Southern question, so called, is far from solved yet as it ought to be, but it is much nearer its final settlement than it could have been without the pacific policy of President Hayes.

No mention of the dead President's moral courage and faithfulness to duty would be complete without calling to mind the action taken by Mrs. Hayes and himself in regard to the use of wine at the White House. The course which they took in excluding it did not arise from narrowness, from the desire to appear odd, or from the

wish not to please, but from a conviction long held and carried out that it was their duty always and everywhere to abstain and to use their influence to promote total abstinence. There is no doubt that they felt keenly the situation in which their decision placed them, and they did everything in their power to show that they had not acted with any niggardly or selfish intent. The State dinners at which Mrs. Hayes presided have passed into history as among the most costly and elegant ever served at Washington.

Mr. Hayes' conduct since his retirement from public life has been in every way admirable. It has illustrated exceptionally the American theory of the relations of citizenship to government. Office did not spoil him nor incapacitate him to be a citizen among citizens. If Garfield said in word that he had rather be right than be President, Hayes has said in deed that to be a good citizen is as great a thing as to hold the highest office in the gift of the nation. He was connected after 1881 with many good and useful enterprises, chief among which was the Prison Reform Association. In all these places, he performed his duties as naturally and as simply as if he had never been the Chief Executive of a great nation.

The sorrow at his death is sincere and nearly universal. He had lived long enough to win back much of the respect and confidence which he had lost while in the Presidency. His honesty and sincerity of aim and desire to do the best possible for the good of his country came to be recognized by all thoughtful citizens. His administration will pass into history as one of the cleanest, noblest and most thoroughly useful in the records of our country, and the phase of it which will be most thoroughly admired by coming generations is his policy of conciliation toward the Southern States.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine's long struggle with disease came to an end on the 27th of January. His death, which was not unexpected, removes from American political life one of the most eminent men of this generation. His career illustrates very forcibly the possibilities which our institutions offer to intelligent and earnest young men. For though he never reached the presidency, he attained a position of influence and distinction to which the chief magistracy could have added nothing. No name will figure more prominently in the history of the country for the last twenty-five years than his. His career as a teacher, journalist, State legislator, party leader, Representative, Senator, Secretary of State in two cabinets, we can not here follow, nor need we do it, for the chief part of it is known to all.

That Mr. Blaine was a great man all must admit, for

no one can reach the position which he attained and hold it so many years without being in important senses great. He loved his country and her institutions, and his party attachments, which seemed to many zealous even to inconsiderateness, grew out of his conviction that the weal of the nation depended on the success of the principles of that particular party. In this conviction he never wavered, either through the bitter hostility of his political enemies or the desertion and misrepresentation of those who had been his friends. Political disappointments did not make him "sore," at least toward his party, but whenever this claimed his services he came forward and gave his best aid.

Mr. Blaine's faults, for he had them, grew out of the same qualities of his nature which made him great. Fiery zeal, combativeness, and intensity of conviction were combined in him with keenness of vision and great versatility of intellectual resources. This made him a formidable antagonist, but it also made him love a fight, and whoever naturally loves a fight, if he do not vigorously repress the disposition, is very apt, consciously or unconsciously, to aid in bringing one on. He was both a statesman and a politician, and it is to be regretted that sometimes the politician in him got the better of the statesman. But he was nevertheless a real statesman, and after deducting all the faults which even the most critical can find in his career, he was an honest, upright, noble, patriotic citizen, the moral currents of whose nature were in the main strong and healthful. In religion he was a Presbyterian, a Protestant, and remained so to the last, in spite of the efforts of Catholics and newspaper reporters to convert him to Romanism. His frank, generous and sympathetic nature made him many devoted friends wherever he went, and even among his political opponents there were many who greatly loved and honored him.

The most illustrious and beneficent achievements of Mr. Blaine's life were the Pan-American Congress and the Reciprocity movement. We have before said in these columns that the conception and execution of these two measures evinced the highest order of statesmanship. He sought, it is true, in both these measures the good of his own country, but this was not at the expense of other nations. It is universally admitted by the friends of peace that the Pan-American treaty was the most signal victory that the cause of international concord has yet won. Its fruitage is destined to be very large as time goes on. The Reciprocity movement has in it the same benign tendencies. As far as it goes, it makes trade essentially free, as it must ultimately be in all its ranges, but it adds the principle of intelligent, mutual oversight of commerce, which will do much to break down old animosities and create a feeling of genuine confidence between the nations.

Mr. Blaine needs nothing beyond these two accomplishments to secure him the unaffected admiration of not only his own countrymen but of the whole civilized world as well.

Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, died at Macon, Ga., on the 23d of January. He was a member of Congress from Mississippi, from 1856 to 1860 and again from 1872 to 1876. He served in the Confederate army from 1861 to 1863. He was in the United States Senate from 1876 to 1885, when he was made Secretary of the Interior by President Cleveland. In 1888 he was made an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was well known and much esteemed, and is said to have been one of the first to set an example to the southern people of accepting heartily the altered conditions attending their return to the Union. He was the only Southern man in the Supreme Court.

The death of General B. F. Butler on the 11th of January removes one of the men who have been most prominent in American political life since the outbreak of the war. General, congressman, governor, lawyer, democrat, republican, greenbacker,—what is there that he was not? The fiery intensity of his personality, centering largely in himself, and rendering him unreasonably independent, made him as unsafe as he was ponderous and massive. He was capable of splendid deeds, as well as of those which made men hold their breath with fear. He will doubtless be best remembered in history for his deeds as a general during the first years of the war.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EAST WESTMORELAND, N.H., Jan. 5, 1893.

BENJ. F. TRUEBLOOD, *Secretary*:

DEAR SIR—I am deeply interested and have been for over fifty years in the principles of Peace as against *all* war, as utterly and always opposed to the meek, gentle, loving, forgiving spirit of the Gospel as taught and exemplified by the "Prince of Peace." They are eternal antagonisms. Where one is the other cannot possibly be. What could *devils* do *worse* than *men* do to each other in deadly conflict on the battle field? And claim, too, on both sides, to be *Christians*, disciples and followers of the "Prince of Peace!" Christians, to be consistent, can do nothing to others that cannot be done in *love* to them for their *good*.

War inflicts on others the greatest possible injury, the very reverse of the loving, peaceful, self-sacrificing spirit, teaching and example of Jesus Christ. I am greatly pleased with your clear, strong and emphatic utterances on the great, cardinal, fundamental *principles* underlying this great, all important question of universal peace, against the untold and unthinkable agonies resulting from the indescribable horrors of war, bloodshed and carnage. "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he